



BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE.

Mayor :

COUNCILLOR R. BRADBURY, J.P.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

W. S. HAYDOCK, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30027391>



BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE.

Mayor :

COUNCILLOR R. BRADBURY, J.P.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

W. S. HAYDOCK, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

[illegible]

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. HOLT.

Miss A. WHEWELL.

0000020000001003000000

„ H. MAKIN.

Officers of the Health Department.

.....

Medical Officer of Health :

W. STANLEY HAYDOCK, B.A., M.D., D P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

GEORGE YATES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

WILFRED L. MONKS, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Appointed 16th June, 1946.

Cleansing Superintendent :

H. FLETCHER.

Health Visitors :

Miss E. MORAN, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate.

Miss E. HALL, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate.

Miss M. WILD, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate.

Matron, Bealey Maternity Home :

Miss K. P. ROSS, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.

Dental Surgeon, Maternity and Child Welfare :

Mrs. M. SIBSON, L.D.S. Resigned July, 1946.

Mr. W. C. MELLOR, L.D.S. Appointed August, 1946.

Clerk :

Miss A. FORREST, Transferred to School Medical Department,
1st November, 1946.

Miss J. ISHERWOOD. Appointed 23rd September, 1946.

Town Hall, Radcliffe.

August, 1947.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of
Radcliffe.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district for the year 1946.

The incidence of infectious diseases was again low, and the health of the people generally was good.

There are still many difficulties resulting from the war, and one of the biggest problems is housing. Between the first and second world wars over 2,000 houses were erected in the town, and even this rate of building was insufficient to cater fully for the needs of the people: it will take a long time to make up the deficiency of at least 600 houses which, but for the war, would certainly have been completed between 1939 and 1946; and, in the meantime, many houses in poor condition and due for closure are still being occupied and many young couples, unable to obtain a home of their own, have often to share a small house with friends or relatives.

Another problem is smoke abatement. Those responsible for firing boilers have many difficulties to contend with but, at the same time, I am sure much more could be done to regulate the emission of smoke. Some factories are worse than others, and if the greatest offenders would make an effort to put their house in order and try to emulate those who really do try to control the nuisance, they could make a real contribution to the hygienic circumstances of the town.

Mr. Monks took up his appointment as Additional Sanitary Inspector in June, and it has been possible to extend the work of the department, which for some time had been restricted almost to emergency and routine visits and inspections.

The admissions to the Bealey Home were about the same as in 1945. Owing to the shortage of trained midwives, the work was overshadowed by the ever present anxiety of staffing the Home but, in spite of difficulties and thanks to the efforts of the Matron and nurses, admissions were continued uninterruptedly during the year. More applications were again received than could be accommodated.

In submitting this report, I take the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Council in general, and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for their support and encouragement.

I also desire to record my appreciation of the good work done by the members of the staff of the Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. HAYDOCK.

Borough of Radcliffe.

■■■■■■■■■■

A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	4,915
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, 1946	26,840
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1946) according to Rate Book.....	9,004
Rateable value	£182,521
Sum represented by a penny rate	£720

Radcliffe is a town of varied industries. The textile and associated trades are the chief sources of employment, but paper-making and engineering find employment for a large number of wage earners. Many smaller and important trades are also established in the town.

There are no signs of malnutrition amongst the children, and their physique has not only been maintained but I think it is better to-day than it ever has been. Rationing has in some ways been an advantage, as it has ensured that essential foodstuffs are purchased, and so children are more likely to get a properly balanced diet. There may not be the same variety of food nor the unlimited quantities available for those who could afford to buy them before the war, but there is a sufficiency of necessities: school meals and the milk in schools scheme have also been important factors in keeping the children fit and healthy.

Vital statistical figures compare favourably with previous years. There has been an increase in the birth rate and a decrease in the death rate compared with 1945. There has been a further rise in the death rate from Cancer, and a decrease in the number of deaths due to Tuberculosis. The death rate for Tuberculosis is again a new low record.

The infantile mortality rate is also lower than last year, and for the second year in succession there have been no maternal deaths.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births.	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	216	235	451
Illegitimate	23	14	37
	<hr/> 239	<hr/> 249	<hr/> 488

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 18.1

Still Births 5 11 16

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births 31

Deaths 192 163 355

Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population.. 13.2

Deaths from puerperal causes :—	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births 43

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 42

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.. 54

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 63

„ Measles (all ages) Nil

„ Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil

„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 1

Deaths according to Wards :—

	Males	Females	Total
Ainsworth	17	23	40
Black Lane	45	47	92
Radcliffe Bridge ..	44	25	69
Radcliffe Hall	33	30	63
Stand Lane	53	38	91
	<hr/> 192	<hr/> 163	<hr/> 355

Mean Rates for the past 30 years :—

Mean Rate of 5 years	Per 1000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Rate of Death under 1 year to 1000 Births
	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuber- culosis of Res- piratory System	Death Rate from Cancer		
1915 to 1919....	15.2	16.6	0.97	not	4.1	113
1920 to 1924....	17.9	13.4	0.66	available	3.5	94
1925 to 1929....	13.4	13.3	0.56	„	4.9	60
1930 to 1934....	13.2	13.1	0.66	1.53	2.96	51
1935 to 1939....	12.5	13.7	0.42	1.89	4.7	58.7
1940 to 1944....	15.6	14.4	0.34	1.93	2.9	51.7
1945.....	17.1	14.8	0.25	2.28	Nil	55
1946	18.1	13.2	0.11	2.34	Nil	43

The causes of death are as follows :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
Syphilitic Diseases	1
Influenza	3
Cancer	63
Diabetes	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	28
Heart Disease	129
Other Circulatory Diseases	16
Bronchitis	32
Pneumonia	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	3
Diarrhoea	1
Digestive Diseases	10
Nephritis	4
Premature Birth	7
Other Infant Deaths	8
Suicide	2
Other Violent Causes	11
All Other Causes	22
	<hr/> 355 <hr/>

**B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA.**

(1) Laboratory Facilities.

No change has taken place in the arrangements for the examination of clinical materials, milk, etc.

The number of specimens examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and the results, are as follows:—

Number. Positive Negative.

Swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases			
and contacts	33	3	30
Milk for presence of Tuberculosis	12	—	12
Other Specimens	15	1	14

In addition 12 samples of milk were tested (Methylene Blue test), and 2 were found to be not satisfactory.

(2) Ambulance Facilities.

Three motor ambulances and a car for sitting cases were maintained by the Local Authority, and housed at Close Park.

5,605 calls were received during the year, including 119 accident cases, and 129 for patients admitted to, or discharged from the Bealey Maternity Home.

The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board have provided two motor ambulances for the removal of infectious cases. The ambulances are kept at the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

(3) Nursing in the Home.

(i) The Radcliffe and District Sick Nursing Association provides trained nursing in the home. Three Queen's Nurses, engaged by the Association, attended 585 patients, and paid 7,542 visits.

(ii) The Ainsworth and Harwood District Nursing Association maintains a Queen's Nurse for the northern portion of the district, and, in addition to ordinary nursing, she attends midwifery cases in this area.

In 1946 the nurse paid 1,913 visits and nursed 91 cases: 42 medical, 41 surgical, 1 maternity, and 7 midwifery.

Both associations are carried on by voluntary subscriptions.

(4) Clinics.

The following table shows the amount of work carried on at the Welfare Centres:—

	New Cases		Total Attendances			Average Attendance per Session
	Children	Expectant Mothers	Under 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Expectant Mothers	
Close Park..	276	285	2980	979	1117	42.6
Ainsworth ..	21	6	424	238	23	28.6

The attendances at both Centres are still high. The ladies of the Voluntary Committees have continued the good work started in 1925 when the Centre at Close Park was first opened, and I take this opportunity of again thanking them, and especially the Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Makin and Mrs. Metcalfe, for their help and co-operation.

(5) Midwifery, Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Out of a total of 488 births, 159 took place in their own homes, 194 in the Bealey Maternity Home, and the remainder in hospitals (chiefly Manchester and Bury) outside the town.

The higher birth rate, the unsatisfactory and often overcrowded conditions at home, the desire of mothers to have their babies in hospitals or nursing homes, all make demands on maternity homes, and it is with the greatest difficulty and only at the price of sacrifices by the nursing staff, not demanded from any other class of the community, that many authorities owning hospitals with maternity wards, have been able to keep going.

There were 200 admissions to the Bealey Home compared with 202 in 1945.

It is rather surprising that, whilst so many mothers come to the clinic and take advantage of the welfare services, so few avail themselves of the arrangements made by the Ministry of Food for the supply of vitamin supplements—cod liver oil and orange juice. They all know about them, and those who do not collect what they are entitled to practically all purchase proprietary preparations which are no more effective and a great deal more expensive. There are many people who value things at the price they are asked to pay for them, and I sometimes think the demand for these supplements would be much greater than it is if an economic charge were made.

There was a marked increase in the number of illegitimate births during the war, but the proportion in Radcliffe is less than in most industrial areas. This is a problem which gives rise to less worries than one would expect, and generally the troubles and upheaval are dealt with within the family circle, and without seeking outside aid.

The Lancashire County Council operate a scheme for the care of illegitimate children, and we co-operate with them and get help in cases of difficulty. Assistance is also available through moral welfare associations, and the Moral Welfare Worker of the Manchester Diocesan Council has taken action when asked to do so, especially where owing to unsuitable home conditions or other causes it was considered advisable for the mother to be confined in a Home or cared for for some time afterwards.

Only a few of the illegitimate babies born in Radcliffe are eventually adopted, and the others are well cared for. Many babies born outside the town have been adopted in Radcliffe, and most of these are received through national organisations, who make full enquiries on both sides before adoption can be completed. In the great majority of cases the adventure has proved successful, and childless couples have found joy and happiness in making a home for a baby whose prospects otherwise were far from promising.

27 of the births notified were premature: 4 were born at home, 7 at the Bealey Home, and 10 in hospitals outside the town.

6 of these died before reaching the age of 4 weeks—2 of the domiciliary births and 4 of those born in hospitals in other towns.

Special attention is paid by the midwives in the case of domiciliary births, and for babies born in the Bealey Home by the staff, to premature babies. Later the Health Visitors visit and advise. It has, so far, been possible to arrange for admission to hospital for premature babies in need of hospital care and supervision.

During the year 60 new patients were treated at the Dental Clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age, and the total attendance was 147. Mrs. Sibson resigned when she left the district in July, and was succeeded by Mr. Mellor.

Mrs. Sibson started the clinic in January, 1938, and rapidly gained the confidence of the mothers, and not only did excellent work, but carried on effective and useful propaganda for dental care. The work is being continued on similar lines to previous years.

There are no day nurseries in the town, and the system of child-minders has been continued. At the end of the year there were 61 registered daily guardians caring for 62 children of mothers engaged in industry, to whom payment was made by the Local Authority.

(6) Health Visitors.

The number of home visits paid by the Health Visitors was as follows:—

First Visits to Infants	438
Total Visits to Infants under 12 months ..	932
Total Visits to Infants over 12 months ..	699
Ante-Natal—first visits	27
Ante-Natal—total visits	33
Other Visits	147

Advice is given on matters pertaining to the health and welfare of the children, and most mothers are glad to accept whatever assistance is offered, and co-operate willingly with the nurses.

There is very little uncleanness amongst pre-school children, and although there are not the same opportunities for inspection as there are at the schools, the nurses can find out without difficulty those who are not as clean as they should be.

The same facilities are available and help is given, as with school-children, in the cleansing of verminous heads when the mother, on account of illness or for any other reason, cannot do it herself. The Health Visitors also act as Infant Life Protection Visitors, and visit any homes in which there are children nursed and maintained for reward. During the year there were five persons registered under the provisions of the Act.

(7) Blood Transfusion.

Blood Transfusion sessions are held from time to time at the School Clinic, and 60 to 70 donors attend on each occasion. There is a rota of volunteers, but unfortunately very few new names have been added since the end of the war, and we now depend on a list of less than 150. So far a full quota has always been found when the mobile unit visits Radcliffe, but 150 names is a small number for a town with a population of 27,000, and it seems unfair to call on middle aged and elderly donors four or five times when there are hundreds of young and healthy adults who are unwilling to make a small sacrifice and inconvenience themselves a little in order to render service in this very urgent and worthy cause.

(8) Blindness.

I examined 15 local applicants for pensions under the Blind Persons Acts during the year, at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health.

10 were blind, 3 not blind, and 2 were referred for further examination.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The water supply for the greater part of the area is under the control of the Irwell Valley Water Board. The Board has established its own laboratory in charge of a qualified chemist, and regular examinations of the water—chemical and bacteriological—are made. The results have been satisfactory.

The water from the moorland gathering grounds is acid in character, and the danger due to plumbo solvent action is dealt with by liming, and plants for this purpose are being installed. The Board also insist on pipes used for domiciliary purposes being tin lined. The supply is sufficient in quantity, and every dwelling house in the town is supplied direct from the public mains.

The Ainsworth portion of the town is served from Bolton. The supply is satisfactory in quality, and tests show there is no liability to plumbo solvent action.

Action is being taken to augment the supply to certain parts of this area, which owing to increased consumption is not at times quite sufficient to meet the demand.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The following tabular summary of the work of the Sanitary Department has been prepared by the Sanitary Inspector in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926 :—

(a) Number of inspections made during the year :—

Inspection of houses, etc., including re-inspections ...	876
Number of cases of infectious diseases reported upon	40
Number of houses disinfected	76
Number of drains tested (by smoke)	6
Number of samples of milk obtained for bacteriological examination	12

(b) Number of Notices served :—

(1) Informal Notices	251
(2) Statutory Notices	1

(c) Compliance with Statutory Notices :—

All the Statutory Notices were complied with.

25 houses were found to be infested with bugs, and were suitably dealt with.

The preparations used were Zaldecide, Vermicide, Furmex, and D.D.T. All the work was carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

The table shows the closet and ashpit accommodation at the end of 1920, also at the end of each of the past five years, and demonstrates the conversions and additions made since the scheme came into operation in October, 1921.

There is little change in these figures, as very few conversions have been carried out since 1939.

Financial assistance has been given for the conversion of privies to fresh water closets since 1921, and a corresponding grant was sanctioned in May, 1938, for the conversion of waste water closets. All the privies and pail closets that were within access to sewers and the main water supply had been dealt with before the outbreak of war, and steady progress was being made with the waste water closets when war brought this work to a standstill.

	*1920	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Privies	1883	180	180	180	180	180	180
Pail Closets	260	241	241	241	241	241	236
Fresh Water Closets	2635	8275	8355	8357	8359	8359	8448
Waste Water Closets	1642	1172	1170	1168	1166	1166	1146
Wet Ashpits	1011	122	122	122	122	122	122
Dry Ashpits	909	294	294	294	294	294	292
Ashbins	1849	8213	8291	8291	8291	8291	8357

* The figures for 1920 do not include the districts of Outwood and Ainsworth, which were added to the Borough in 1933.

D.—HOUSING.

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (i) By the Local Authority | 12 + 50 pre-fabs. |
| (ii) By other Local Authorities | — |
| (iii) By other bodies and persons | 3 |

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 66 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 89 |
| (ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 | 8 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 10 |
| (iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 12 |
| (iv) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 46 |

2. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their Officers 30

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | — |
| (ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

In last year's report it was remarked that " the housing problem is still causing much anxiety in the Health Department," and that anxiety has not decreased in spite of the fact that 15 permanent and 50 pre-fabricated houses have been occupied.

A certain amount of repair work to existing houses has been carried out, but much yet remains to be done. A shortage of many materials and the present economic position does not promise the great speeding up which everyone so ardently desires.

E—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The war-time measure of centralised killing has resulted in the cessation of the use of the local slaughter-houses, all the meat coming from Bury. There is, however, constant supervision over milk, meat, and other foods and, generally speaking, these are satisfactory.

The following table gives the amount of food examined and dealt with under the Ministry of Food's Salvage Scheme :—

Tins of food	2,830
Bulk food	2,925 lbs.

Rodent Control.

The rodent operative has been fully engaged during the year, and much good work has been done.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

Visits made to premises	513
Pre-bait laid	1660 oz.
Poison bait laid	980 oz.
Poison bait taken	395 oz.

This gives an approximate kill of 987 rats and 93 mice.

In addition to this the whole of the sewers were treated, 679 manholes being examined :—

Pre-bait laid	1792 oz.
Poison bait laid	884 oz.
Poison bait taken	463 oz.

This gives a kill of approximately 1,107 rats.

The Ministry of Food insist that the time of the operative and the cost of the bait be charged to the owner or occupier of the infested premises.

When this is considered against the cost of damage done by the rodents, and especially under present conditions of food scarcity, the cost becomes negligible. Owners and occupiers of premises would be well advised to take advantage of this excellent service.

Disinfection.

The number of houses disinfected is given in a previous table.

The Steam Disinfector at the Sewage Works has been of great advantage, and the following articles were treated:—

Beds or mattresses...	25
Pillows ...	55
Blankets and sheets ...	781
Miscellaneous articles ...	5

Total ... 891

**F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The incidence of infectious diseases generally was well below the average of recent years. The effects of immunisation are shown by the small number of diphtheria notifications.

Progress is being made, but the response from parents of children under school age is disappointing. Some appear to have genuine convictions against any form of vaccination or immunisation, others are perverse, but the majority of non-immunisations are just due to apathy. Immunisations are done twice weekly at the Clinic, and there is practically no waiting, and very little inconvenience for the parents who come with the children. Birthday cards are sent out on the first birthday, and these are followed up by the Health Visitors.

Reinforcing doses are given at or after the age of five years, and a letter advising this is enclosed with the form inviting the parent to be present at the child's first medical inspection at school.

During the year 383 immunisations were completed—262 pre-school and 121 school-children—the percentage of children now protected being: Pre-school 36.72%, school 77.29%. A number of immunisations are also done privately by general practitioners in the town.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1946 and for the preceding four years:—

Disease	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Scarlet Fever	37	171	174	73	28
Diphtheria	24	11	10	20	8
Typhoid Group	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	679	41	47	374	36
Whooping Cough.....	13	100	75	65	50
Pneumonia	34	49	36	49	31
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	2	—	5	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	1	3	3
Erysipelas	15	10	11	11	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	18	19	17	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis....	12	10	8	6	10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACCORDING TO WARDS.

Disease	Ains- worth	Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	7	7	5	7	28
Diphtheria.....	—	1	3	2	2	8
Measles	—	16	10	2	8	36
Whooping Cough	12	11	14	1	12	50
Pneumonia	2	14	4	5	6	31
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	2	—	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	—	1	—	2	—	3
Erysipelas	—	1	1	1	3	6
	16	51	41	18	39	165

Tuberculosis.

The diagnosis, treatment and supervision of tuberculous cases is undertaken by the Tuberculosis Committee of the Lancashire County Council, which controls various specialised sanatoria and hospitals to which patients are sent.

There is a County Branch Dispensary at 41, Derbyshire Street, Radcliffe, which is open on Wednesdays at 2.0 p.m., and

the third Wednesday evening in each month at 6-30 p.m., and to which suspected cases of tuberculosis may be referred by General Practitioners.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years.								
0-1 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-35 .....	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..
35-45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-55	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
55-65 .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	10	2	1	2	1	..	..
	15		3		3		..	
	18				3			

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1946

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED												Deaths in Hospital of Persons belonging to District	
	Total Cases at all Ages	Years									Total Deaths	Total Cases Remov'd to Hospital		
		Un- der 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35				35-45	45-65 and over
Smallpox	28	..	..	..	2	5	7	7	5	2	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	8	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	23	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ..	36	2	7	1	7	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid)	50	6	7	11	7	11	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Measles, excluding Rubella	31	6	1	1	..	..	4	1	3	3	1	6	1	..
Whooping Cough	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
Acute Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	5	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	165	17	15	13	16	25	33	11	8	10	4	8	44	..

